THE ELIZABETH-CITY STAR
AND
North-Carolina Eastern Intelligencer.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY BENJAMIN ALBERTSON, AT THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, OR TWO DOLLARS FOR SIX MONTHS, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

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TERMS.

☞ *No paper discontinued till directions to that effect are given, and arrearages paid, but at the option of the Editor.*

☞ *Advertisements of no more length than breadth, neatly inserted three times for a dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance; longer ones in the same proportion.*

☞ *Advertisements will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly, unless otherwise marked by the writers. No advertisement will be inserted for less than one dollar.*

☞ *Persons at a distance must accompany their advertisements with the money, or they will not be inserted.*

☞ *Letters addressed to the Editor must be postpaid, or they will not be lifted.*

Hertford Academy

The exercises of this institution, will commence on Monday the first of January next under the direction of Mr. *Thomas A. Hardy.* The course of instruction will comprise the various branches of an English education, and the rudiments of the Latin language. For terms, &c. apply to the teacher.

By order of the Trustees.

☞ Good accommodations for boarders may be obtained in the Town.

Dec 23 *Tf*

New and Cheap Store.

The Subscribers have the pleasure of informing their friends and the public, that they have taken that commodious Store, next door to Capt. Pickett's Tavern, where they have now opened and propose to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery Ware, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, &c. &c.

which they will sell low, for cash or produce.

JAS. J. ARMISTEAD & Co.
Elizabeth-City, Dec. 23 *Tf*

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE

We have received an assortment of Ladies and Misses Morocco and Seal skin SHOES.

Jan. 6.

Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

The Subscriber has now on hand an extensive and general assortment of Dry Goods, and a complete assortment of Groceries, viz.
Flour, Rum, Brandy, Whiskey, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Molasses, Raisins, Cheese, Chocolate, Tobacco, Salt, &c. &c.

ALSO,

100 bbls. Newark Cider,
50 do. Apples,

And a choice lot of Westphalia HAMS,

Just received a few boxes of excellent leather SHOES, mens, womens and boys &c.

Mathew Cluff.
Elizabeth-City, Jan. 20.

FOR SALE.

37 Hhds. prime retailing molasses.

L. C. Moore.
Elizabeth-City, January 6. *Et*

JUST RECEIVED

By the schr. New Sophronia, from Grenada

19 puncheons Rum,
25 do. molasses, prime quality.

Also, by Schr. Gen. Warren, Vinal, from Boston, and sloop Mary, Simmons, from Providence, R. I.

25 bbls N. E. Rum,
500 bushels Irish Potatoes,
10 bbls. Onions,

ALSO, AFLOAT,

1500 bushels Cadiz Salt,

Rice, Molasses, Coffee and Sugar. *For Sale by*

A. Fobes, jun.
Fobesville, Jan. 20.

Cheap Coffee.

The subscriber has just received from Havana 4000 pounds of coffee which he offers for sale on reasonable terms for Cash.

SAMUEL PEDRICK.
Elizabeth-City, Feb. 3.

Fresh Garden Seed

Just received and for sale by
WM. D. GORDAN, Agent.
Elizabeth-City, Feb. 3.

LOST OR STOLEN

From the subscriber, a FIFTY DOLLAR note, on the Cape Fear Bank, No. 52, W. Anderson, Cashier, John London, President. Any person stopping or giving information of said note shall receive a reward of Five Dollars.

Hezh. Lockwood.
Elizabeth-City, February 3. *Tf*

SALT.

400 Bushels Liverpool coarse Salt. For sale by

Wright & Williams
Elizabeth-City, Feb. 3.

Arrangement of the Mails.

The mail from Edenton to Norfolk, via the Dismal Swamp Canal, arrives here from the former place, Tuesdays at 2 o'clock, and closes for Norfolk at 8 o'clock the same evening.

The same mail arrives here from Norfolk Fridays at 7 o'clock and closes at 9 o'clock the same evening for Edenton.

The mail from this place to Norfolk, via the Great Bridge, is closed Saturdays at 11 o'clock, and arrives at Norfolk Sundays. Leaves Norfolk Mondays, and is due here on Tuesdays at 12 o'clock.

Isaiah Fearing, P. M.
Elizabeth City, Jan. 27, 1827

SALT.

Just received by Schooner Philinda, Linnell, from Antigua via St. Bartholomews, & also by Schr. Superb, Hope, from Boston

7 barrels Sweet Cider,
20 barrels Beef,
7000 lbs Cheese,
Irish Potatoes,
Linnen Wheels,
Flour, &c. &c.

For Sale by

A. Fobes, jun.
Elizabeth-City, Jan. 13.

NOTICE.

Mrs. Albertson takes this method to inform the public, that she has opened the House (formerly the City Hotel in Elizabeth-City) as a House of

Private Entertainment and Boarding House,

where genteel travellers and their horses can be accommodated, and a few boarders by the month or year. She will also receive a few Children, students at the Academy, as boarders, if offered.

Elizabeth-City, Sept. 9.

Wanted to Purchase

Or to hire for the year, a middle aged negro Woman without children, who can Cook, Wash and Iron; for which a liberal price will be given. Enquire at this Office.

January 20.

Negroes Wanted.

The Subscriber wishes to purchase 8 or 10 male negroes between the ages of 15 and 25 years.

William B. Shepard
January 20. *Et*

Proposals for Publishing

A Semi-Weekly Paper

At the Office of the Star and North-Carolina State Gazette.

The object of the Editors in publishing a semi-weekly paper, must at once arrest the attention of a discerning public. The prosperity of our happy country, and the maintenance, in their original purity, of our civil and religious institutions, are not secondary considerations with any truly republican American citizen. As these are based on the public *will* and regulated by the public *voice*, "that will and that voice to be *righteous* must be *enlightened*."

The rapid advancement of this country in every branch of national prosperity—in the increase of her population, the extension of her commerce, the improvement of her system of agriculture, and the cultivation of the arts and sciences, is the source of proud exultation to every American bosom. But the North Carolinian must go farther; the improvement of his own State, her rising importance in the national scale, is a subject of just congratulation, and calls upon her sons to redouble their exertions to advance her prosperity and happiness. The Editors believe that to attain these desirable objects nothing can contribute in a greater degree than the frequent and extensive circulation of a well conducted newspaper, alone that information relative to passing events, is to be obtained. As the world grows older, events multiply upon us; and they have already accumulated to such an extent as to render it impracticable to give even a summary of all that is interesting in a weekly paper.

In order, therefore, to facilitate the promulgation of useful knowledge, the Editors have determined, should it meet public approbation, to commence, as early as practicable, the publication of a paper twice a week; and as all the papers in this State, with the exception of one only are printed but once a week, they calculate, with some degree of certainty, on success.

The advantages to be derived from such a publication will readily be estimated by our enlightened and discerning fellow citizens. It will be the means of giving earlier intelligence of every important circumstance, foreign and domestic; of presenting a more general view of things at home and things abroad; of enabling us to devote more of our paper to the interests of the farmer; of giving a more detailed and satisfactory account of our legislative and congressional proceedings; and, in short, of publishing a greater variety of matter, thereby affording our columns the advantage of suiting the taste of every class of readers.

The attention of the citizens of the State, and our friends and patrons particularly, is respectfully invited to this subject. Our project must stand or fall on the extension or withholding of their patronage.

TERMS.—The semi-weekly *Star* will be issued as soon as the subscription list will justify it, and be published every Tuesday and Friday, at five dollars per annum.

Advertisements will be inserted od the same terms as in the weekly paper.

There will be no alteration in the weekly paper, except the contemplated enlargement. It will continue, as usual, to be published once a week at three dollars per annum.

☞ Those of our old subscribers who may prefer the semi-weekly paper, will please to advise us of it as soon as possible.

A. J. LAWRENCE,
THOS. J. LEMAY,

Raleigh, Jan. 13, 1827.

*** Editors of papers in this State will confer a favor by inserting the above.

MASONIC.

Eastern Lodge meets in Elizabeth City the first and third Mondays in every month, and the Harmony Chapter meets the second and fourth Mondays.

Farmer's Repository.

ON THE CULTURE OF TURNIPS.

After fifteen years experience, I recommended the following practice, which, if carefully followed, may be made a certain, and not an uncertain crop—as is mostly asserted.

The land suited to this crop ought not to be rich, but of a medium fertility, and pulverized by repeated ploughings and harrowings, until very fine; as near the consistency of pulverized virgin soil of new land as possible, and the turnip crop will very suitably succeed all early spring crops, such as potatoes, peas, radishes, beans, and clover after the first mowing, and will do without manure provided the four first enumerated have been manured in the spring.

Manure.—A small dressing of manure is necessary, say ten ox cart loads to the acre, of ashes or old cold manure, such as yard shovellings, &c.; unfermented manures will spoil the crop by making it run to *top*, rendering the roots hot and spikey.

Seed and its preparation.—This is one of the most important parts to be attended to; without good true seed, all the other labor is lost. I am frequently offered seed by the bushel, which is acknowledged to be saved from the refuse turnips, which, if one is suffered to go to seed among twenty good ones, will spoil the whole. With such seed it would be as impossible to raise good turnips, as it would be from radish seed.

In order to hasten vegetation, and by that means escape the ravages of the fly, it is best to soak the seed in rain water twenty four hours; but if wanted sooner a few minutes in warm water will do. It is strongly recommended to soak the seed in lamp oil, which is said to impart a disagreeable flavor to the seed plant which save it from the fly. After soaking the seed, it ought to be rolled in plaster, or ashes, to dry them; and for sowing broad cast, I mix three half pints of seed with a bushel of the mixture to the acre; but those who have Bennett's drill may sow the naked seed in rows about twelve inches apart, by closing every other slide, which will save much time in hoeing.

Time of sowing.—In the neighborhood of Baltimore, if the turnip seed can be got up quick, it will do to sow as late as the 25th August, for table use; and for stock, it would be well to sow from the 25th of July to the 10th of August. Two weeks later will do on the tide water and in old Virginia; the ground being well prepared, the manure spread when necessary, once ploughing, and then immediately give the ploughed ground one stroke with the harrow; then sow the seed while the ground is damp, and give it one stroke with the harrow, and the plants will soon appear. After they are up, should the fly be destructive, roll them with a roller. As it is apt to be dry at this season of the year, it is best to sow a little before or soon after a rain, to get the plants up; otherwise the seed often perishes; but sowing on fresh ploughed ground is a great advantage.

Hoeing, &c.—After the plants are up and the largest leaf has grown as large as a cent, run the harrow thro' them, which breaks the crust, buries the young weeds, and moulds the plants; and from the three half pints of seed, if the fly has not been destructive, there will be plenty of plants to admit of the harrow being run each way, which puts the ground in fine order among the plants: then commence with the all-important work of hoeing, without which all the other work will be nearly lost.—Each hand must take about five feet wide and use the hoe actively, and single out the plants as near twelve inches apart as can be done by the eye. This is a tedious operation; but four or five hands, sticking close to it, will soon learn to do the work quick, and get over a large piece of ground in a day; and after it is done, there will be one single plant to each foot of ground, instead of a dozen to the foot in some places, and only one to the yard in others, as is the case when the seed is sown thin, and left without hoeing or thinning; in consequence, in one case they will be too thick to grow, and in the other will not grow for want of culture. The white flat or white Norfolk is the best kind for early use; and the ruta baga, and yellow bullock, for late use. Either of these ought to be sowed earlier than the above—the first a month, and the latter one or two weeks.—The white stone and tankard turnip, are good kinds, particularly the latter, as it grows to a great size and is sweet. ROBERT SINCLAIR.

[From the New England Farmer.]

PROFITABLE FARMING.

Mr. Richard Hildreth, of Sterling, having some business with me, in the course of conversation described to me the manner in which he manages his farms. His system is so simple, so successful, and so easy to be imitated, that the communication of it to the public will probably be beneficial as well as interesting.

His farm consists of sixty-five acres in the easterly part of Sterling, on the old road from Lancaster. The soil is good. From two and a half to three acres are annually planted with corn and potatoes. He raises about one hundred bushels of corn, at the rate of sixty bushels the acre. Of course the quantity of potatoes he raises must be small. He also raises a small quantity of spring wheat.

He keeps eleven cows, and one yoke of oxen, besides swine; but no horse.—He has no hired men, except in hay time. He paid the last season about thirty dollars for help. His mowing ground is about fourteen acres.

His butter is sold to marketers at his door. His calves are sold alive at his door. His whole time is therefore employed in cultivation. His skimmed milk is given to his swine.

The produce sold from this farm the past season has been as follows:—

Butter,	$300 00
Hay,	100 00
Pork, about	150 00
Calves, about	70 00
Amount	$620 00

He values his farm at $2500, his stock at $500; in the whole $3000. The interest of capital, therefore, is $180 00

Wages paid in hay time,	30 00
Taxes, say,	19 00
	229 00

From $620 deduct 229, leaves $391—or $32 58 cents per month for his labour. He has a small wood lot at some distance, so that he pays no money for wood. The produce of the farm used in his family has not been considered in this account.

Here is exhibited a picture of independence and domestic felicity, beautiful for its simplicity, and worthy of imitation.

By not keeping a horse, he saves, probably, not less than one hundred dollars a year. By having a small farm, and selling his produce at the door, he is able to do most of his work himself, and thereby avoids the miserable and ruinous system of keeping hired men, who may be lazy and unfaithful, without diminishing their wages, and who by their wages often make more from the farm than the owner. The facts also suggest the advantage of applying the division of labour to farming. Perhaps marketing should be a distinct occupation.

JOS. TUFTS.

Charlestown, Jan. 8, 1827.

BLANKS.

WARRANTS for Pasquotank, Camden, and Currituck Counties, printed and for sale at this Office.

Blanks for sale at this office.

State Legislature

IN SENATE.

Thursday, January 18.

The bill to the prevent the migration of free negroes, and for the good government of those who reside in this State; and a bill to legitimate John B. Cooke, and others of Pasquotank county, were read a third time and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Croom reported a bill prescribing the mode of surveying and selling the lands lately acquired from the Cherokee Indians.

Mr. Ward, a bill to repeal part of the 3d section of the act of 1820, extending the jurisdiction of justices of the peace.

A message from the other House, proposing that a select joint committee be appointed, to prepare a memorial to Congress, asking that an appropriation be made by the general government for the extinguishment of the Indian title to such lands in this State as are yet occupied by Indians. Agreed to.

The Senate resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill to alter the time of the annual meeting of the Legislature; and, after some time spent therein, the committee rose and reported the bill with an amendment, to strike out the words "third Monday in November," and insert "second Monday in December." Agreed to.

Friday, January 19.

On motion, the committee of Divorce and Alimony were instructed to inquire into the expediency of extending the jurisdiction of the Superior Courts on the subject of divorce, so as to embrace cases where either of the parties have abandoned or separated him or herself from the other.

Mr. M'Kay presented a bill to require defendants before they are put upon their trial, to except to such matters in the indictment, as might after conviction be assigned as reasons in arrest of judgment.

Mr. Sneed, a bill concerning the entry of marsh lands in this State.—[Provides that it shall not be lawful for any entry taken in the several counties in this State to receive any entry for vacant swamp lands, except in cases where the quantity does not exceed 50 acres in one body, and that situated between the lines of tracts heretofore entered."

The Senate took up the order of the day; the first order, was the bill to unite the offices of the clerk of the superior court and clerk and master in equity, whenever any vacancy may hereafter occur in the latter office, which passed its second reading; the bill to validate all grants issued by the secretary of state, between the 29th of November, 1826, and 29th of December of the same year, was read the 3d time, and ordered to be engrossed.

Saturday, January 20.

Mr. Speight, of Greene, reported a bill to amend the militia laws of this State.

Mr. Hill, of Franklin, offered a resolution proposing "that the Senate and House of Commons be adjourned, *sine die*, by their respective Speakers, on Saturday, the 3d day of February next." Agreed to.

The Speaker laid before the Senate a communication from the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, accompanied by a revisal of the Public Laws for the last five years.

On motion of *Mr.* Boddie, the Judiciary committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the act of 1818, entitled "An act to authorise the County Courts in this State to direct the Sheriffs to sell any slave that may be taken up and confined in jail as a runaway after certain length of imprisonment and public notice," so far as to lessen the time of imprisonment before the Sheriff advertises to sell

Mr. Wilson, of Edgecombe, from the committee appointed to conduct the balloting for Trustees of the University, reported that Nathaniel Macon, Charles *Manly*, James F. Taylor, Wm. A. Blount, John R. Donnell and T. Settle, were duly elected. Concurred in. Isaac Croom was subsequently elected, which completed the number.

Mr. Pickett from the Judiciary Committee, reported the bill limiting the time in which prosecutions shall be brought for certain offences, and prescribing the duty of Grand Jurors in relation thereto, which passed its third and last reading, and was ordered to be engrossed.

Monday, Jan. 22.

Mr. Sneed presented a bill to give additional publicity to mortgages and deeds of trust, and for other purposes.

Mr. Pickett, a bill to amend the laws respecting the sale of land and slaves by sheriffs and other officers. [Provides that all sales shall be held on *Monday* of the Superior Courts.]

The petition of John *M'Rae*, soliciting a loan of money, to aid him in completing his *Map* of the State, was presented.

A bill making compensation to coroners in certain cases, was reported.

The bill to establish a medical board in this State, and to regulate the practice of physic and surgery, was reported, and its passage recommended to be passed. After some discussion the bill was laid on the table.

The Senate took up the orders of the day, the first of which was the bill to amend an act passed in 1819, to prevent the fraudulent trading with slaves—the bill having been read, a member withdrew an amendment proposed by him to the bill on Saturday, and substituted another, with a motion to strike out all the bill but the enacting clause, and insert his amendment in lieu of that stricken out.

[This amendment provides, that if after the passing of this act, any person shall buy of, traffic with, or receive from any slave, certain articles recited in the amendment, they shall forfeit and pay $100, to be recovered by warrant before any justice of the peace, and to be applied to the use of the party suing for the same. Provided however, that it may be lawful for any person *in the day time only*, to buy of, traffic with, or receive from, any slave, any article for the sale of which they may have a written permit from their masters. If any slave, free negro or mulatto, shall thus buy of any slave these prohibited articles, they receive on conviction 39 lashes. If any slave be found in any store or shop after nine o'clock at night, or before day break, or on Sunday, or on any day, shall have remained in any store or shop for the space of 15 minutes, with the doors closed, it shall be received as presumptive evidence against the owner of any store or shop, that he has violated this act, if not rebutted by other circumstances.

Tuesday, Jan. 23.

A gentleman from the committee appointed to conduct the balloting for Counsellors of State for the ensuing year, reported that William B. Lockhart, Meshack Franklin, Gideon Alston, Geo. W. Jeffreys, John M'Dowell, Wm. Blackledge, and John Owen are duly elected. Concurred in.

The bill prescribing the mode of surveying and selling the lands from the Cherokee Indians, which authorises the Governor to appoint commissioners to superintend the surveying and selling of those lands not hitherto surveyed, so much at least as in their estimation is worth fifty cents per acre, was read the second time.

The bill to amend an act passed in 1819 to prevent the fraudulent trading with slaves, was taken up, and after several amendments made to the amendment yesterday submitted by Mr M'Kay, was read a second time, and ordered to a 3d reading to-morrow.

Wednesday, Jan. 24.

A bill limiting the time within which deeds of trust and mortgages shall be registered, and to provide for giving publicity to the same, was reported.

A bill to declare runaway slaves, who arm themselves, outlaws, and to punish them for such offence; also a bill to amend the patrols laws, was reported.

A bill further to regulate the retailing of spirituous liquors by the small measure, was presented.

A bill to amend the act of 1796, making compensation to the owners of outlawed and executed slaves for the counties of Bladen, Halifax, Granville, Cumberland, Perquimans, Beaufort and Pitt, was presented.

The Senate resolved itself into a committee of the whole, *Mr.* Wilson, of Edgecombe, in the Chair, on the bill to locate the Judges of the Courts; and, after some time spent therein, the committee rose and reported the said bill with an amendment, [virtually rejecting it;] when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Thursday, Jan. 18.

Received from the Governor a message, accompanied by a communication from the Executive of Georgia, relative to the differences between that State and the General Government.

Mr. Scott from the select committee to whom was referred the memorial of A D. Murphey, who prayed for further aid to enable him to complete the publication of his History of North-Carolina, reported a bill to authorise the president and direc- of the literary fund to raise by way of lottery $50.000.

Mr. Wyche offered a resolution, stating "that a committee of three be appointed by the Speaker, for the purpose of corresponding with different capitalists, in order to know on what terms two millions of dollars in specie can be obtained, by her creating stock to that amount, one half reimbursable in the year 1840, and one half in 1850; and that they report to the next General Assembly." On inquiry, Mr. Wyche stated, that it was his intention, should he be a member of the next Legislature, to propose the establishment of the Bank of the State, provided he could obtain for it a specie capital; but unless he could obtain specie for this purpose, he would not attempt it. [This resolution was rejected by a large majority.

Mr. Webb presented a bill to extend the time for the registration of grants, mesne conveyances, powers of attorney, bills of sale, and deeds of gift.

Mr. Green, a bill for more effectually securing debts due carpenters in certain cases.

Mr. St. Clair reported a resolution in favor of Francis Moreau of Wilkes, which proposes to give him 500 acres of land on the Brushy Mountains, for the purpose of cultivating the grape vine.

Mr. Jones reported a bill for revising and digesting the public statute laws of the State; also a bill to compel executors to give security in certain cases.

The bill to allow Sheriffs ten cents a mile for travelling to Raleigh to settle their accounts, was rejected.

The bill for making private acts printed by the public printer, evidence in our courts, passed its third reading.

Mr. Spruill, from the committee of claims, to whom was referred a bill authorising Alfred M. Gatlin, executor of Isaac Lamb, late Sheriff of Camden county, to collect arrears of taxes, reported the bill with amendments, and recommended its passage; but on the question being taken the bill was rejected

John Nixon the member from Perquimans county, in the place of John Bogue, deceased, appeared, was qualified, and took his seat.

Friday, Jan. 19.

On motion of Mr. Bloum, the judiciary committee were instructed to enquire into the expediency of making a trespass upon lands, by pillaging the timber, an indictable offence.

Mr. Swain presented a bill to permit attornies from other States, to practise in the Courts of this State, in certain cases.

Mr. Fisher, a bill to appoint road commissioners, and for other purposes.

Mr. St. Clair, a bill fixing the sum hereafter to be paid to the State for vacant lands. Rejected.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill to advance the administration of justice in courts of equity, and to establish courts for that purpose; and after some time spent therein, on motion of Mr. Potter, the bill was indefinitely postponed—yeas 86, nays 36.

Saturday, Jan. 20.

Mr. Best moved that the House hold evening sessions after next Wednesday, and Mr. Foy, that the House receive no business of a private nature after Saturday next, both which motions were lost.

The Governor transmitted to the House the Annual Report of the Adjutant General of the Militia of North-Carolina, which being read, was referred to the military committee, and ordered to be printed.

The engrossed bill from the Senate to alter the names of John Baptist Cook, and Mary Frances Cook, children of John B. Maosard, of Pasquotank county, and to legitimate them, was read the first time.

Monday, January 22.

Mr. Potter presented a bill to establish a Political College for the State; which was read and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Adams, a bill to amend the act of 1741, for the better observance and keeping of the Sabbath, and for the more effectual suppression of vice and immorality.

Mr. Bass, from the committee on Divorce and Alimony, to whom was referred the petition of Wm. Smith, of Hertford, a man of color, praying to be divorced from his wife, made a report, recommended that he be allowed to withdraw his petition. Concurred in.

Tuesday, January 23.

Mr. Hill, of Wilmington, presented a bill for the support of sick and disabled seamen of the United States.

Mr Hardy, a bill limiting the time within which actions shall be brought against guardians, executors and administrators.

Received from the Governor the Annual Report of the President and Directors of the Literary Fund.

Mr. Fisher presented a bill, directing how strays shall be advertised in future.

The resolution of the Senate relative to the adjournment of the General Assembly, was ordered to lie on the table.

Wednesday, Jan. 24.

Mr. Hardy presented a bill to regulate the hire of slaves.

On motion of Mr. Allison, the Judiciary Committee where instructed to inquire into the expediency of making some provision more effectually to suppress fraud in the execution of deeds of trust, and to secure to creditors an equitable proportion of the estate of such debtors as may make deeds of trust.

Mr. Pool presented a bill to amend the act of 1784, fixing the time for paying the purchase money on entries of land.

The bill for revising and digesting the public Statute Laws of the State, was amended, and ordered to lie on the table.

The bill to alter the time of the annual meeting of the General Assembly, was amended, on motion, by striking out the words "second Monday of December," and inserting "third Monday of November," and read the second time and passed. [It is not believed, from the expression of sentiment in the Senate when this bill was discussed in that body, that the amendment will be agreed to.]

Supreme Court, N. Carolina.

The following young gentlemen have obtained licenses to practise law, viz: Augustus Moore, of Gates county, in the Superior Courts; and in the County Courts, John Bragg, Warrenton, Richard S. Clinton, Orange, William A. Graham, Rutherford and Elam Alexander, of Mecklenburg counties.—[*Ral. Reg.*

Latest from Havana.

Capt. Lewis, of the schr. *Planter*, arrived at Charleston 25th ult. from Matanzas, states that information was received at that place from Havana, of an embargo being laid there upon all Spanish vessels—and which was also to extend to Spanish vessels in the port of Matanzas.

Accounts from *Matanzas* and Havana, both state, that Commodore *Porter* was blockaded at Key West, by Com. *Laborde's* squadron, the latter being too large for Commodore Porter to hazard on acton.

Two vessels had been captured by Commodore Porter, one is said to have been a brig from Cadiz for Havana, with a cargo worth $100,000.

An English brig had been plundered by Pirates to the windward of Havana. The boats of the *Constellation*, and those belonging to an English Sloop of War had gone in pursuit of them.

Extract of a letter from Havana, dated Jan. 11.

The squadron under command of Com. Laborde, consisting of 3 frigates and 3 brigs, discovered the Mexican squadron soon after leaving this port. Laborde immediately gave chase and soon discovered that Com. Porter did not wish to hazard an engagement with him—Com. Porter succeeded in getting into Key West with his squadron, where he is strictly blockaded by Laborde. The brigs *Marte* and *Bellona* are constantly employed to transport provisions from Havana to Key West to supply the Spanish squadron. The Government are highly pleased with the conduct of Laborde and are using every effort to get ready for sea the other ships in port, which will join Laborde as soon as possible. Com. Porter had taken a schooner from Africa, which had previously landed three hundred slaves on the coast of Cuba. This schr. and the brig Hercules, before taken, are carried into Key West.

A gentleman who left Kingston, Jam. on the 20th Dec gives us the following information: A packet from England arrived at Kingston on the 19th of December, after a passage of 35 days. It was reported that she brought instructions to the British Admiral on the station, to be prepared to act against the Island of Cuba, which it was supposed the British meant to seize, in case Ferdinand VII. persisted any longer in refusing to indemnify English merchants for piracies on the commerce, as well as settle with the government itself for money lent.

[*N. Orl. paper.*

England and the United States—An intelligent American gentleman, now at London, who is every way competent by education and observation, to form judicious deductions, writes to his friend in N. York as follows:

"The condition of England at this time, is any thing but cheering. The *Tariff System* is the heaviest *blow* she ever received from our country. She begins to feel its operation, and seeks to quarrel with us about the northern boundary; the real fact is, war is to be waged, not with our country, but with its *prosperity*. The U. States have hitherto afforded the best manufactures. It is now diminishing—and Manchester, Leeds, and Birmingham feel the vibration of every loom that is erected in our country. England is in danger also of losing much of the continental market. France, Holland, Russia, Germany, &c. are patronizing manufactures to an extent that fills the wisest heads in England with dismay. I am aware that the opposition here is always portentous of evil, but even the friends of the ministerial party confess an alarm. The corn laws are the ostensible permanent grievance, but the manufacturing distress is the evil that threatens most loudly the interests and tranquility of England.

[*National Advocate.*

Latest from Europe.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 27.

By the Edward Bonaffe packet ship from Havre, we have our files of Paris papers to the 15th December. The impression which the course of England in the affairs of Portugal might produce, could not at that time be ascertained, as the intelligence of it had only just reached Paris:

The following extract from the Augsburg Gazette, gives renewed force to the impression that the Christian powers of Europe are about to interfere for Greece.

Napoli di Romagni, Oct. 13.—An English vessel arrived yesterday from Constantinople, brought to the committee of the National Assembly a despatch from Mr. Stratford Canning, in which that minister says:

"That he had received the instructions which he expected from his government, concerning an arrangement between the Turks and Greeks, and that they contained precise directions to make to the Turkish government proposals founded upon the demands of Greece; that the negociations between Russia and the Porte would close on the 7th of October, and that he would apprise the members of the committee of their results; that in case of an amicable adjustment of the difficulties between the two empires, the Russian ambassador would immediately go from Ackerman to Constantinople, to bring to a close as soon as practicable the difficulties of Greece." The despatch was signed "your friend and servant, Stratford Canning."

In some subsequent explanations which Mr. S. Canning transmitted through Com. Hamilton, it is said that he expressed his confidence in the good intentions of France respecting Greece, and that he hoped much from the steps he was authorized to take at Constantinople.

On the same subject an article from Odessa, dated Nov. 22, thus speaks:

"The Divan is constantly occupied with the propositions of S. Canning on the subject of Greece; various favorable circumstances induce the belief that the Porte will accede to them—although the Reis Effendi has lately declared in an official way, that henceforth he would confide no employ to a Greek."

PARIS, Dec. 15.

Madrid Dec. 4—[Private Correspondence.]—I can assure you that the uneasiness of our Government is very great, in consequence of the invasion of Portugal, and it spares no pains to quiet *M* Lamb, whose notes daily become more threatening.—To this end the minister of war has sent the following order to all the commanders of the frontier provinces:—

"Every Portuguese Constitutionalist, who may have been made a prisoner of war on the invasion of the *infantestes*, and shall enter the Spanish Territory, shall be treated with every kindness, and such hospitality shown him as is due to the subjects of friendly nations and allies."

But events have become so serious, that it is not in the power of the government itself to stop them, not only those which are passing in the interior of Portugal, but even those which are taking place in the Spanish Territory; for we learn today, that the regiment of the Prince has passed the frontiers in a body, with the exception of its officers.—If this be true, of which I have no doubt, this may be considered as a reinforcement sent by the apostolicals to their brethren of Portugal.

The Portuguese Charge D'Affaires yesterday communicated to our government the decision of the Portuguese Regency, not to recognize M. de Casa Flores as Spanish Ambassador. To this communication was added the reports of the Governors of the Portuguese Provinces, on the

frontiers of Spain, announcing the invasion of the Portuguese refuges.

Deported Slaves, &c.—Mr. Forsyth from the Committee on Foreign Affairs reported a bill in the House of Representatives on the 26th ult. providing "for the adjudication and liquidation of claims to property taken away in violation of the 5th article of the Treaty of Ghent. The bill provides for the appointment of a board of three commissioners, to be paid for their services at the rate of $3,000 each, per annum, with a secretary, at a salary of $2,000 per annum; their appointments to be with the advice and consent of the Senate. The board to sit at Washington, and to be organized under the supervision of the President of the U. States. The Board are to examine and decide upon the validity and amount of all the claims, included in the definite list transmitted by the President of the United States, to the Board created under the Convention of July, 1822, signed at St. Petersburg. Two years are allowed the Board for the performance of its duties. No judgment or award of the Board to be pronounced in any case, until it shall be officially notified by the Government of the U. States, of the ratification of the Convention by the British government. The Board are to be under oath for the faithful and diligent discharge of their duties—they are not to exceed in the amount of their awards, the sum stipulated by the Convention. Three fourths of the amount of each claim will be paid to the claimants, as soon as the claim is allowed, and the remainder when all the claims have been decided on.

[*Norfolk Herald.*

RALEIGH, (N. C.) Jan. 30.

On Wednesday Mr. *Martin* was in his seat in the House of Commons, apparently in his usual health, and spent the evening with some of his friends.—Next morning, he complained of being unwell, and about 4 o'clock in the afternoon he was a *corpse!* He went off, we believe, in a fit of apoplexy.

His remains were interred on Friday evening, with all the funeral honors which are paid to Members of Legislative Bodies who die while attending their public duty. To which were added the ceremonies of Freemasonry, the deceased being a member of that fraternity.

The Supreme Court, now in session, have expressed their feelings on account of the death of Mr. Martin, by declining to do any business on the day of his Funeral, and to wear crape on the left arms for thirty days.

A Railway from Boston to the Hudson is estimated to cost only $1,500,000.

Property for Sale

The Subscriber is desirous of selling his property in the town of Nixonton, consisting of a Dwelling House, Store, and every necessary out house for the accommodation of a family. His price is moderate, and the terms of payment will no doubt be satisfactory. Apply to Constant C. Green or

R. H. RAMSAY.

Nixonton, Feb. 10 *Bt*

A New and Patent Grist Mill.

The subscriber having bought of the Patentee the exclusive right to sell this Mill in the counties of Currituck, Camden, Pasquotank, Perquimans, and Gates, invites the attention of the citizens of those counties to it. He will attend their next respective county courts, in order to exhibit a model of the same, and to put it in actual operation, being satisfied that this will be the best means of convincing them of its superior utility, and will sell individual rights to make them, or for the whole counties on reasonable terms. He also contemplates making an improvement in the Mill by adding a balance wheel, which is not used by the Patentee.

WILLIAM MEBANE.

Feb. 10, 1827. *Bt*

JUST RECEIVED

Per Schooner Enterprize Carr,

1400 Bushels coarse Salt,

and by Schooner Polly Rider, Dunlap, from Martinique,

30 Hogsheads of prime retailing Molasses,

Also by Schooner Debenture from Charleston,

800 Bushels Liverpool Salt,
10 bbls. Apple Brandy,
10 do. Whiskey,
6 do. Rum,
Bags of Coffee,
Barrels of Sugar,
Hogsheads of Molasses,
5 boxes Shoes, (assorted,)
Cogniac Brandy,
Half barrels of Sounds,

For sale by

Alpheus Fobes, jun.

Elizabeth-City, Feb. 10.

Elizabeth-City:

Saturday, Feb 10, 1827.

BIRTH NIGHT BALL.

A meeting of the subscribers to the above Ball, is requested at the Long Room of the City Hotel, on Tuesday Evening next, the 13th inst. at half past six o'clock, to elect managers.

The Bankrupt Bill.—The bill for a uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the United States, after having undergone a variety of amendments, alterations, additions, subtractions and modifications, was rejected in the Senate on Wednesday the 31st ult. by a large majority. It was reconsidered the next day, and after striking out the 93d section, which embraced an important feature, it was again rejected—as we observe by the Norfolk Herald of yesterday morning—ayes 27, nays 21.

We agree with a southern editor, that a little more such business to occupy the attention of Congress might bankrupt the nation; for this bill was one of the first introduced this session, and has been the subject of much debate.

The bill for the relief of the Woolen Manufacturers has also received its quietus in the House of Representatives, by a close vote.

Commodore Porter.—This officer has got into a hobble, out of which it is said it will be difficult to extricate himself.—We allude to his being blockaded at Key West, with the Mexican fleet under his command, by Com. Laborde, the commanding officer of the Spanish squadron—an account of which will be found in our paper to-day.

Mr. Christian Clarke has obtained a judgment in the United States' Supreme Court against the Corporation of Washington, for his $100,000 prize, payment of which was stopped in consequence of the elopement of Gillespie, the lottery broker.

A Baltimore paper states that a revolution had broke out in the Island of St. Domingo, between the blacks and mulattoes, and that the latter had collected in large forces.

Last nights mail brought us late foreign news. We have made such extracts as our limits and the late hour at which the papers were received would permit.

His Excellency John Tyler, has sent his resignation to the Legislature, as Governor of Virginia. Dr. Crump, Mr. Giles, and Mr. Loyall, member of the House of Delegates from Norfolk Borough, with several others, are spoken of as candidates.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 5

18 Days later from Europe.

By the packet ships Canada, Captain Rogers, and Leeds, Capt. Stoddart, London papers to the 1st and Liverpool to the 3d ult. are received.

It was rumored that a serious misunderstanding had arisen between Mr. Canning and Lord Westmoreland.

LONDON, Jan. 1.

Important news from Lisbon.—We have the gratification this day of communicating the most satisfactory intelligence with respect to the affairs of Portugal.

Private letters speak with the highest enthusiasm and praise of the prompt and decisive measures adopted by government.

The extraordinary rapidity with which the succour of England had reached the shores of Portugal excited general admiration. While they were only waiting to hear of promised aid British ships and British troops had anchored in the waters of the Tagus. The effect was electrical.

The Pyramus was the only vessel, we believe, which at the advices, had landed troops, but four line of battle ships, with other detachments were seen off the Bullings.

The condition of the rebels must soon, we think, bring matters to a close. All the latest accounts represent them as being discomfited, wherever they have come in contact with the Constitutional troops.

"The occupation of the forts at entrance of the Tagus, by the British Marines, has been readily agreed to by the Portuguese Government, and will be carried into effect Thursday or Friday.

The Marquis de Chaves' troops, in place of marching on Oporto, were on the direct road to Lisbon, for the purpose, according to report, of striking a grand blow at the Capital, they marched upon Viscu and Coimbra. It was confidently stated an engagement had taken place, but not of a decisive nature, but by the result, two of the Marquis de Chaves' regiments are stated to have laid down their arms, and afterwards joined the Constitutionalists.

Spain.—A Liverpool paper remarks, "There is every reason to believe that the Spanish Government conscious of its own weakness, and deserted by France and the Holy Allies, has consented to recognize the present government of Portugal.—This being the case, all danger of war is past.

Under date of Madrid, Dec. 11, we further learn that negociations had been commenced between Spain and Portugal, under the mediation of England; and, adds the account, "it will not be surprising if a treaty should be signed within 24 hours."

A Frankfort letter says that Merchants' letters from Vienna had bro't news of the conclusion of peace between Russia and Persia, by the mediation of England.

Letters from Ancona, dated 12th Nov. state that the Greeks had made a most successful resistance at Athens. Nothing had been heard of the Egyptian fleet, nor of its having left Alexandria. Ibrahim, who had entrenched himself at Tripolitza, was exposed to the greatest distress by his policy in ruining the harvests. The Greeks also suffered. Fifteen cargoes of provisions had been forwarded from Ancona to the Greeks at the expense of the French and Swiss Consuls.

Congressional Summary.

19TH CONGRESS..2ND SESSION.

[*From the National Journal.*]

MONDAY, Jan. 29.—In the Senate on Saturday the Bankrupt bill was reconsidered. On motion of Mr. *Barton* to strike out the 93d section, some debate arose, and Mr. *Barton's* motion was negatived, ayes 19, noes 26.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, the bill to compensate Willie Blount, formerly Governor of Tennessee, for expenditures made by him during the late war on account of the general government, was discussed, when a brief debate took place on a resolution offered by Mr. *Forsyth*, directing the Secretary of war to comply with the terms of a former call, and returning to the department the papers which has been sent in answer to the call. Mr. *Forsyth* had no intention to injure the department, but attributed the imperfect return to a misapprehension of the resolution. Mr. *Everett*, suggested the propriety of forming a new resolution that could be understood. On motion of Mr. *Everett*, the resolution was laid on the table.

TUESDAY, Jan. 30—In the Senate, yesterday, the Bankrupt bill was considered, but was laid on the table till to-morrow.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, some discussion took place relative to the conduct of the commissioners appointed to treat with the Chickasaw and Choctaw Indians. The bill for the relief of Willie Blount, was passed; and a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to exchange ten millions of stock, was taken up.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 31—In the Senate, yesterday, an unsuccessful attempt was made by Mr. *Dickerson* to call up the bill for distributing a portion of the revenue of the U States among the several States. The bill for the relief of Parke Walton, of Mississippi, was, after some discussion, rejected. The bill for opening a military road from Fort Smith, in the Territory of Arkansas, to Natchitoches, in Louisiana, was considered and rejected. The bill authorising the confirmation and settlement of private land claims in East Florida, was as amended, ordered to a third reading.

In the House of Representatives, the resolution offered by Mr. *Woods*, and discussed on Saturday, was laid on the table. A bill was reported by Mr. *Mercer*, from the Committee on roads and Canals, to authorise the subscription of stock to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal company, to the amount of two and a half millions. The House in committee of the whole on the state of the Union, discussed the Manufacturers' bill—Mr. *Pierce* delivered his sentiments in favour of it, and Messrs. *Claiborne* and *Mitchell* of S. Carolina, against it. On motion of Mr. *Davis* of Massachusetts, the committee then rose.

THURSDAY, Feb. 1—In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. *Chandler* from the committee on the militia, reported a bill to provide for the national defence, by the establishment of an uniform militia system throughout the United States, and for the discipline thereof. The bill for the permanent establishment of an arsenal in the State of Maine was ordered to a third reading. The bill appropriating annually one half of the sum of two millions of dollars, hitherto authorized to be kept in the Treasury, to the debt due to the commissioners of the sinking fund until that debt shall be extinguished, was taken up; and after some discussion, was laid on the table.

The consideration of the bankrupt bill was resumed. Mr. *Smith* of S.C. opposed the bill; he was replied to by Mr. *Berrien*. Mr. *Hayne* closed the debate with a brief and eloquent speech in support of the bill. The question was then taken, on ordering the bill to a 3d reading, and decided in the negative, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Bateman, Benton, Berrien, Bouligny, Edwards, Harrison, Hayne, Johnson of Ken. Kane, Knight, Mills, Robbins, Silsbee, Smith of Maryland, Thomas—15

Nays—Messrs. Barton, Bell, Chandler, Chase, Clayton, Cobb, Dickerson, Eaton, Hendricks, King, Macon, Marks, Randolph, Reed, Ridgely, Ruggles, Sanford, Seymour, Smith of S. C. Tazewell, Van Buren, White, Willey, Williams, Woodbury—25.

The House of Representatives, yesterday, acted on the manufacturers bill in the committee of the whole on the state of the Union. The proposition of Mr. *Barney*, which went to establish a fourth minimum was agreed to. Some other propositions were made to amend, but they were rejected, and the committee then rose and reported the bill. Mr. *Cambreleng* moved his amendment in the House and commenced some observations in reply to Mr. *Davis*, who spoke at length and with much ability in favor of the bill; but the House adjourned before Mr. C. had made much progress. It is probable that the bill will be to-day ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time.

FRIDAY, Feb. 2.—In the Senate, yesterday, the bill for distributing a portion of the revenue of the U. States among the several States was called up by Mr. *Dickerson*, who explained its object in a speech of great length; on motion of Mr. *Benton*, the bill was then laid on the table.

Mr. *Sanford* moved the reconsideration of the vote taken yesterday on ordering the Bankrupt Bill to a third reading; which motion, after a long discussion, was decided in the affirmative, Ayes 20 Nays 17.

The bill was then, on motion of Mr. *Sanford*, recommitted to a select Committee, with instructions to strike out the 93d section.

Messrs. *Hayne*, *Berrien*, *Sanford*, *Van Buren*, and *Silsbee*, were appointed the Committee.

The bill to construct a road from a point opposite Memphis, in Tennessee, to Little Rock, in Arkansas, was taken up, and amended, and after some discussion ordered to a third reading.

The bill for reducing the duty on imported salt was read a second time, but before the question was taken on order it to a third reading, the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, the House were again engaged in discussion on the Manufacturers' bill. A resolution to recommit the bill, with instructions, was offered by Mr. *Cook*, and negatived by a vote of 95 to 93.

Mr. *Saunders* called up a resolution which he had offered on the preceding day, calling for a return of the papers in which laws of the U. States are printed.

SATURDAY, Feb. 3—In the Senate yesterday, a bill was reported to increase the pay of surgeons and surgeons mates in the navy, as well as the pay of lieutenants. A bill was reported to restrain the jurisdiction of the U. States' courts in certain cases. The bankrupt bill was reported with an amendment, the 93d section being expunged, and was laid on the table—the bill to reduce the duty on imported salt was ordered to a 3d reading, and a petition from the executor of the late Thomas Jefferson, praying that certain lands belonging to the estate of the deceased, may be disposed of by lottery.

In the House, Mr. *Saunders* called for the return of the papers in which the U. States' laws were authorized to be printed, and after some debate the House adjourned.

MONDAY, Feb. 5.—The Senate did not sit on Saturday—

In the House of Representatives, the discussion on the resolution of Mr. *Saunders* was continued until the expiration of the hour allowed for that purpose, when Mr. *Hamilton*, who had just obtained the floor, made an unsuccessful motion to suspend the rule. The residue of the day was devoted to private bills.

TUESDAY, Feb. 6.—In the Senate, yesterday, the bill for reducing the duty on imported salt was read a third time; and, after some debate, was passed; ayes 24, noes 21. A messag was received from the President of the U. States, transmitting a letter from the Agent of the U. S. with the Creek Indians, relative to the rights and territory secured to that nation by the treaty of the 22d of April last, which were refered to a Select Committee of five, who were appointed by ballot.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, the resolution offered by Mr. *Saunders*, was supported by Mr. *Hamilton* in a lengthy and able speech. The manufacturers' bill was opposed by Mr. *Archer*, when to put an end to debate, Mr. *Cook* called for the *previous question*.

☞ **The Members of the** Elizabeth-City Guards are requested to meet at Capt. Pickett's Tavern, on Thursday, the 15th instant, at early candle light for the purpose of adopting resolutions to commemorate the Birth of Washington.

THOMAS JAMES, Capt.

Feb. 10, 1827.

DIED,

In this county, on Sunday last, Mr. HENRY HOLLOWELL, aged about 60. He was a worthy, honest man, and has left a wife with several children, to mourn their irreparable loss.

At Milton, in this county, on Tuesday last, Miss ANN ROBERTS, daughter of Charles Roberts, after a sickness of six days. She has left a father and one sister to lament her loss.

Marine News.

PORT OF ELIZABETH-CITY.

ARRIVED.

3d, Schr. Ceres, Pearson, 20 days from Mobile, in ballast.

" Schr. Enterprise, Carr, from Boston, salt to A. Fobes, jr.

" Schr. Elizabeth, Robertson, fr. Savannah, in ballast.

4th, Schr. Polly Rider, Dunlap, fr. Martinique, molasses to A. Fobes, jr. Off Gaudeloupe, spoke brig Charleston Packet, Delano, 12 days from New Bedford—all well. In lat. 30 lon. 70, spoke brig Guatemala Packet, from Baltimore for the Spanish Main. Also, brig Apollo, from Martinique bound to Boston.

" Schr. Camilla, Reed, Charleston, with salt.

" Schr. Edward, Williams, from Savannah, in ballast.

" Schr. Morning Star, Baker, fr. Charleston, in ballast.

" Schr. Debenture, Richardson, from Charleston, merchdize. to A. Fobes, jr. Spoke brig Turner, Higgins, from W. Indies, bound to Wilmington, N. C. Frying Pan Shoals bearing N. W. 10 miles distance.

5th, Sloop Com. Perry, Evans, fr. Georgetown, S. C.

" Schr. Nancy & Maria, Gerard, from N. York, merchandize to H. Lockwood, L. C. Moore and others.

8th, Schr. Franklin, Hovey, from St. Barts, molasses and salt to Wm. Messinger.

9th, Schr. Gen. Jackson, Gould, from Charleston, in ballast.

" Schr. Rainbow, Gillet, from Gaudeloupe, via St. Barts, with molasses and salt to Wm. Messinger. Left at Point Petre, (Gau.) schr. Jane Maria, Shaw, of and from Newbern, discharging, schrs. Gen. Iredell, Willis, and Industry; Shaddock, of and from Newbern, the latter bound to N. York, to sail in 6 or 7 days; schr. Neptune, Wiggins, of and from Boston, just arrived.

DEPARTED.

4th, Schr. Sarah, Tuck, for Charleston, corn by Wright & Williams.

6th, Sloop Packet, Perkins, Charleston, corn by the master.

" Schr. Convert, Baum, for Charleston, corn by H. Lockwood and F. Geffroy.

" Schr. Patriot, Wharf, for N. York, corn by Jas. Johnson.

7th, Schr. Elizabeth, Robertson, for Charleston, corn by M. Cluff.

" Schr. Mary Frances, Smith, for Savannah, corn by Wright & Williams.

8th, Schr. Morning Star, Baker for Charleston, corn by I. Fearing.

" Schr. Blakely, Earl, for Charleston, corn by A. Williams.

9th, Schr. Atlas, Holmes, for N. Y. corn by B. Tisdale.

" Schr. Rose in Bloom, Lewis, for N. York, corn by J. Johnson.

" Schr. Caroline & Mary, Hayman, for Charleston, corn by L. C. Moore.

CLEARED.

9th, Schr. Eliza Richmond, Bray, for St. Barts, and a market, with staves, shingles, peas and corn by B. Tisdale.

To clear to-day,

Schr. Enterprize, Sylvester, for W. Indies, staves by I. Fearing.

Schr. Susan & Hope, Kelly, for W. Indies, staves by I. Fearing.

To sail to-day.

Schr. Two Brothers, Hobbs, for N. York, corn and cotton by L. C. Moore.

Sloop Nancy, Gibbs, for Charleston, corn by B. Tisdale.

POETRY.

ORIGINAL POEMS,

COMPOSED FOR THE STAR,

By BENJAMIN S. BULFINCH.

To Corinna—A Valentine.

Written for the 14th of February, 1827.

Corinna, now the birds unite,
Each little warbler seeks its mate!
What charms do early Spring invite,
Upon thee, let each Muse await:
To praise a beauty so divine,
Occasioned this *Valentine*.

Cupid, this day, employs his skill,
To wound each tender lovers heart—
The urchin throws his darts at will,
Possess'd of ev'ry cunning art:
In Venus' bower he will entwine
A chaplet for a *Valentine*.

When mighty Jove his light'ning threw,
Earth shook and Nature heard th' sound,
To Juno quick his godship flew,
And bid her heal again the wound
That Love had made, 'O, heart of mine,
Receive this choicest *Valentine*.'

Old Horace boasted once the charms
Of Lydia, and prais'd her face;
No maid this Bosom e'er alarms,
Except like thee, she has that grace,
Which with pure Modesty combine
To form a handsome *Valentine*.

In vain the ancients us'd each art,
To vie with thee, delusion seems!
Innocence dwells within th' heart,
He who denies it only dreams:
Love's found in Pleasure and in wine,
Yet helps to weave this *Valentine*.

The Grecian visage some admire,
Others adore th' Roman nose!
One fancies in thy eyes of fire,
All forget all earthly woes:
Let Muse, let her in poesy shine,
Who most deserves this *Valentine*.

Elizabeth-City, February 10, 1827.

The Poet's Grave.

Stranger, behold yon narrow bed,
Where he has pillowed his head,
Whose mind was firm and brave!
Oft he did play "his wood notes wild,"
The Muses claim'd him for their child,
But Genius could not save!

I mark'd the drear and lonely spot
Where Henry laid, by all forgot,
Except by Grief, and me!
Some guardian angel wings his flight
To realms of everlasting light,
And sets his spirit free.

Wave o'er his manes thou dreary yew,
And every scene that Fancy drew,
Be present to my mind!
No more we'll hear the rural lay,
For Death has taken him away,
Who once was good and kind.

To Pindus lofty height, no more,
This son of Genius will soar,
Or touch the thrilling lyre!
He's landed on the shores of peace,
There symphony's can never cease,
Nor songs of love expire.

The sacred art he long profess'd,
Jehovah planted in his breast,
It in his soul doth burn:
To this lone mound, ye Nine repair,
And place a wreath of laurel there,
To crown the Poets urn!

An Enigma.

I was before the world began,
Or Chaos ceas'd to be;
God form'd the living soul of Man,
And gave him part of me.

Without me, every hope is crost,
Because I compass all;
The traveller is often lost,
Unless on him I fall.

☞ *A Solution is requested.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR THE STAR.

AD MENTIS CURIOSAS ET LIBERALES.

To mark the gradual progress of the human intellect, from the simple state of nature to the point of eminence at which mankind have now arrived, is a subject which must be interesting to every inquisitive mind. It is so extensive, that we are bewildered when we enter the field of investigation, and are exquisitely sensible of our own deficiency on attempting to trace out its most prominent relation. And though in the selection of our subject we may appear to be regardless of an important maxim in composition—"versate din, quid ferre recusent quid valeant humeri," yet, as we write for our own improvement and not for the hyper-criticisms of the captious, we may be excused from a charge of great impropriety in this respect.

Notwithstanding the temporary retrogradation of human affairs which, at different eras, has been occasioned by political convulsions and a variety of other causes, the mind of man has continued to imbibe fresh succour and unabating energy, in spite of these adverse vicissitudes.

Various are the subjects from which we might ascertain the state of man's mental endowments at different periods of the world. But a brief review of the march of jurisprudence, or the science of legislation, as it has existed in different ages and in different countries, may not be unacceptable to those who consider it in the light in which it has ever been considered by those great luminaries, that have adorned the *Bar* and thundered in the Senate. "It is a science which distinguishes the criterions of right and wrong; which teaches to establish the one, and prevent, punish or correct the other; which employs in its *theory* the noblest faculties of the soul, and exists in its *practice* the *cardinal* virtues of the heart; a science which is universal in its extent, accommodated to each individual, yet comprehending the whole community." It is the pride of the human intellect, the collected reason of ages, combining the principles of original justice, with the infinite variety of human concerns. It is a science of which the principles must be sought for in the constitution of human nature, and in the general laws which regulate the course of human affairs. It elicits the dormant faculties, and invigorates the social affections of the soul.

Law, as an extensive and well organized branch of literature, is of modern date. Its progress has been commensurate with the expansion of liberal sentiments and the developement of the human powers. The boasted eulogies of the ancient jurists, upon the science of law, express rather their consciousness and pride of their own oratorial attainments and profundity of knowledge, than a conviction of its real grandeur and extensive relations.

In the earliest stages of antiquity, juridical knowledge had scarce emerged from the simple maxims of patriarchal government and the obvious dictates of reason. The Mosaic law was derived rather from divine inspiration, than from the combined experience of different nations, or a thorough investigation of the principles, necessities and rights of our nature. And though this law afforded many salutary lessons to succeeding legislators, it cannot properly be considered a branch of civil or political jurisprudence.

The ancient Egyptians, whose laws, from the little information we have of them by their history, appear to be no less mysterious and complicated than the hieroglyphick dogmas of their priests, present no regular system of rational and equitable government. Wholly devoted to superstition and adolatry, they implicitly yielded to the administration of designing priesthood and relentless tyranny. And yet they were as ingenious and industrious a people as ever existed.

Their country, at that time the only seat and nurse of philosophy and refinement, spurned a connexion with other nations, upon whom they looked with the most utter contempt; and thus proudly acquiesced in their state of boasted preeminence, without once attempting a melioration or advancement of their condition, which national intercourse so conspicuously promotes. Like the Chinese, they closed the avenues to the arts and sciences against their incensed and envious cotemporaries, thus excluding every reciprocal interchange of principles and sentiments from their favoured country.

In the ages of Grecian grandeur we discover the first link of a regular juridical system. Free and independent, the people of each state no longer made the capricious mandates of priests and tyrants, the rule of their conduct or the government of their country. Their laws few and simple were adapted to the genius of the times and the capacity of almost every mind. Impressed with a sense of the duty and obligations of man, they were eager to avail themselves of the advantages resulting from a regular government and national intercourse. They first secured their rights and property from the invasion of domestic intriguing aspirants, and then extending their connexion, forming a mutual interchange of knowledge and happiness between different sovereignties.

The political union of the twelve states of Greece, however defective in many national points, presents the first instance of an organized representative government. By this union the conflicting interests of principalities the most opposite in their genius, were happily compromised and blended together, and a concentration of strength was produced, which while it continued, bid defiance to the conqueror of the world. But this heterogeneous assemblage of communities, which possessed no common and inviolable constitution, could not long exist. The institutions of Lycurgus, the famous legislator of Lacedemon, had no other end than to form a nation of soldiers. Abstemious to excess, the Spartans disdained the pursuits of literature, and still more the refined intricacies of legal disquisition, and gloried in nothing but war and bloodshed.

Athens, the pride of Grecian antiquity with all her boasted greatness—her pagan philosophy—her tumultuous eloquence, has given to posterity no very admirable traits in her civil code. Her prince of orators, the Grecian thunderer against Macedonian insolence, poured forth vollies of vindictive wrath, aroused the lukewarm, appealed to the heart, convinced the reason—but trusted not to the intrigues of acute judicial finesse. Solon with his Senate and Arcopagus, constituted a more consistent form of government than had been exhibited in former ages. But this germe of equitable administration was soon eradicated by the fluctuating caprice of an ignorant democracy, and a not less ignorant and overbearing aristocracy. Vibrating from bad to worse, and from worse to intolerance and oppression, the government of Athens could not but fall. Now, in a state of anarchy, after the death of Solon; then of cruel tyranny in the hands of the Pesestratidæ—next succeeds the wise but despotic Pericles. Then appears, encircling her destiny, a lowering horizon; and soon arises a cloud of portentous gloom engendered by ambitious rivalship. Sparta, envious of her neighbour's greatness, spurned "the excellence she could not reach." She crushed Athens and both were overthrown in their own folly. Ungrateful Thebes, the unrivalled actress then appeared, performed her part and so the drama closed.

Thus sunk the fabricks of boasted wisdom, and Greece, with all her splendid cities, her many pure and unrivalled virtues, was consigned to the rigours of her fate, the shocking condition of provincial degradation.

Rome, the haughty conqueror now appears, and opens an extensive field of curious judicial speculation. But who will follow the meanderings of her constitution and laws, from the time of Romulus to her final dissolution under Arcadius and Honorious? Who will mark her almost constant vacillations from the rigours of monarchy to the licentiousness of misguided democracy; from the insolence and rapacity of aristocracy to the infinite combinations of all forms of government?—And yet, who can review the 240 years of her regal dynasty without discovering many constitutional traits worthy of admiration? Her kings, at first virtuous and uncontaminated by the baleful influence of luxury, seem to be intent upon the improvement and happiness of their subjects. Chosen from among their fellow citizens they did not flatter themselves with the arrogant opinion of the "*divine right of kings;*" but gloried in the conviction, that be alone is worthy of a crown who firmly rejects all selfish considerations when they militate against the welfare of the state.

But the mind of man is so susceptible of vice, and so liable to depart from the golden rules of virtue, that we at length discover a monster, depravity, first rustling in the leaves of the forest; then showing his hideous *form*:—soon, with impudence he shakes his horrid mane, and with a convulsive stamp, defies the sovereignty of the state and the vengeance of a God. But how mistaken was this Tarquin insolence! How despicable is pampered royalty! The lamentations of the chaste Lucretia echoed through all Rome, ascended to the throne of the *Most High*, and called aloud for vengeance. And ah! vengeance quick appeared, with all its appalling forms sought out this monster Tarquin and his detested family, and chased them from their den of insolence and outrage.

Here then is the first important era in the government of Rome. The aristocracy at first invading the just prerogatives of the king; gradually the democracy gaining upon both, and at length their conflicting interests not being properly balanced, anarchy prevailed and an overthrow of monarchy was inevitable.

The consular government, with all the rigours of aristocratical domineering, now assumed the controul of Rome.

The people seeing no end of their oppression, "with silent gloom and murmurings full of wrath" marched out from Rome, now become the cradle of vice, and sought the *Mount* of Freedom.

This loss the state could not sustain and, in a humiliating posture, requested their return. Romans could not resist the voice of their country! But tribunes, the champions of their liberty must become a distinct branch of government. And here, mark the ambition of man! Not content with the removal of every grievance and investiture of many immunities, they aspired to absolute dominion, and Rome henceforth became a democracy.

The Romans until this were destitute of any body of civil laws. Under the regal government the kings alone administered justice; the consuls succeeded them in this high prerogative, and thus possessed without controul the absolute command of the fortunes and civil rights of their citizens. To remedy this, the democracy headed by the Decemvirate, framed and digested the ever memorable code of the *twelve tables*, the "*Magna Charta*" of Roman jurisprudence. But the authors of this highly meritorious achievement did not long deserve the confidence of virtuous Romans.

The detested Appius Claudius one of their number inflamed with brutal concupiscence, caused the heart of the beauteous and innocent Virginia to be pierced; and thus again was aroused the vengeance of Roman valour—of Roman virtue!

Now behold the rapid strides of popular authority! Behold the invincible arms of freemen! their innumerable conquests; their increasing territory and acquisitions of wealth! Mark the affects of the poisonous draught of luxury, diffusing through every vein, paralysing the arms and enervating the *virtuous* principles of every order! Here appears a Sylla, and there a Marius and Cinna; who with the inebriating potion of luxury and ambition, and "with mortal enmity to man" usurped absolute control, and marked out all *virtuous* Romans to become victims of their insatiate cruelty. But their own plans and rivalships soon involved themselves in irretrievable ruin.

And here the humane heart recoils from a contemplation of the slaughter and carnage, occasioned by the ambitious intrigues of a Cæsar and a Pompey. Suffice it to know that the field of Pharsalia saw all Rome submit to Cæsar's arms, and Pompey become a pitiable object of blighted ambition! Suffice it to know, that Cæsar ruled Rome with firmness and love, till ambition, that cursed bane of rulers, suffused his eyes with the gaudy appearances of royalty and renown; and Cesar's heart became too weak to resist the temptation!—Yes! Cesar was brave; Cesar was honourable, and might have been the beloved father of his people! But ambition would not! And Cesar became the victim of injured sovereignty, and his beloved Brutus appeared the first to imbrue his hands in the blood of his father, the usurper of Roman liberty

It would be trespassing on your patience most generous readers, to prosecute this fruitful theme much farther. We have now arrived at the imperial dynasty of Rome. It would be taxing your information to repeat what you daily behold in history; the profligacy of debauched royalty—the coronation and dethronement of emperors by the licentious—the corrupt soldiery.

At one time you view a Nero who delights in nothing but human tortures. At another, a Caligula, who consumes his prostituted life in adding extreme folly to unfeeling cruelty—characters whose names descend to posterity with the contempt they deserve.

Happily on the contrary, historians take pleasure in recording the reigns of a Titus—Vespasian—Constantine, whose names present amiable examples of wise and virtuous policy. The Roman empire having now become the mistress of the world, gradually mingled her laws among the conquered nations. Yet swayed for the part by characters the disgrace of human nature, innumerable causes concurred to render ineffectual all legislative and executive operations of the empire, and to terminate its daring and wide spread career. Possessing all the desirable portions of Europe and extensive countries in Asia and Africa, she at length arrived at the zenith of her power. And like a sturdy oak become venerable from its age and majestic appearance, affording protection and comfort to wearied animals; the cool zephyrs playing thro' its branches delighting the hearts and exciting the melody of the feathered tribe; sudden is assailed by rapacious swarms of locusts extinguishing its vital principle, and reducing it to gloom and desolation; the Roman empire as if deserted by the God of nations, was inundated by merciless hordes of barbarians exterminating all before their ravenous course, scarcely leaving an emblem of Roman excellence—of Roman glory.

Here then, indulgent reader, opens an era of the greatest importance in the annals of jurisprudence. Here commences the feudal system—that complicated and obscure mass of civil laws, which, like the waters of the deluge, spread almost simultaneously over Europe, and, however inconsistent they may appear, are the foundation of the judicial institutions of the present day.

They were soon wafted to the shores of Britain, and in the hands of the Norman tyrant, exterminated the young scion of Anglo-Saxon, and engrafted in its place, the germe of the present English constitution.

William, having acceeded to the throne of England by the right of conquest, treated with the utmost contempt, the Anglo-Saxons, whom he considered barbarians, and whose claims upon his humanity were extinguished by an entire alienation of feelings and attachment for *their* oppressors, which arrogance and power never fail to create.

The rigours of the forest laws which rendered every man's property precarious, and the increasing weight of the crown soon became too intolerable to be borne. It was then no wonder that the barons and their vassals should cordially unite to rid themselves of so grievous a hardship.

Henry I. being too sensible of an approaching storm, found it necessary to conciliate his subjects by mitigating the most rigorous of the feudal laws. A greater advance, which may ever be regarded as the basis of civil liberty, was effected under Henry II. by the institution of the trial by jury. But John, that musbroom of folly and fanaticism, imprudently resisting this natural progress towards a rational freedom, was soon compelled into those important concessions, the *Charta de Foresta* and *Magna Charta*.

The next memorable era in the growth of the English constitution, was the reign of Henry III. when under that amiable but weak prince, the people obtained a most important accession of power and influence by the admission of their representatives into Parliament. The institution of the Commons, however, is a subject of controversy among writers.—It is certain that Edward I. acknowledged their authority by ratifying a law which prohibited the levying of taxes without the consent of Lords and Commons.

The constitution was thus advancing with rapid strides, until its course was suddenly impeded by the convulsions between the houses of York and Lancaster. Then the waters of faction, gathering in every secret recess of the kingdom, impelled by the heat of party rage, soon gushed out in every quarter and overwhelmed the rights of King and subject in one chaotic mass of oblivion. The house of Tudor now found no resistance to their rigorous and despotic sway.

Elizabeth, by her persevering energy, and the high character her government sustained with foreign powers, after thousands were imolated to the fury and caprice of princes, at length extinguished all domestic disquietudes.

At the death of this transcendant genius, the sceptre having passed into the hands of the Stuarts, the English government assumed a somewhat different aspect in the exercise of its functions. Under James I. when, that exorbitant power and dignity which the crown had ever arrogated to itself, were abused by his own weakness, the people began to awake from their lethargy. And that free spirit of investigation, and that increasing light of philosophy which in this reign were confined to complaints, were in the next to break forth with alarming violence. Charles I. though an energetic prince, possessed too little sagacity to observe the operations of those secret springs which gradually cemented the feelings of every order against the exertion of those high and dangerous prerogatives which he wanted ultimate resources to support. One encroachment upon the rights of the nation only served to stimulate him to the daring attempt of another, until the people arose "with *wondrous potency*" and compelled him to sign the "*Petition of Rights*," a grant more favorable to genuine liberty than Magna Charta. With this important concession on the part of the crown, the nation ought to have been satisfied. But with demagogues, patriotism is a mere cloak of insatiable ambition; and the people advancing in their demands with every new compliance, the last appeal was made to the sword and the conflict terminated by an entire suspension of the constitution.

The despotism which succeeded, and the fluctuation of power from the Long Parliament to the Protector afford convincing proofs that no people can enjoy the blessings of republican institutions unless they have previously been nurtured in those institutions.

Weary of anarchy, the nation was at length through the instrumentality of the memorable Genl. George Monk, brought with high satisfaction to that government whose principles they regarded as superior to any that were ever known.

No sooner however had the restoration been fully accomplished than Charles II. attempting new encroachments, gave the utmost possible security to liberty, by the act of *Habeas Corpus*.

The violent and frantic invasion of the constitution by James II banished himself and his posterity from the throne, and produced a new and solemn compact between the King and people.

Thus, the Revolution, producing a permanent settlement of the English constitution, may be considered the æra of its completion.

We have now briefly developed the causes of its gradual increase. We have observed the sowing of those seeds of this admirable production of human ability, which, in process of time have geominated and ripened into a prodigious tree whose branches have overspread the happiest portions of our globe.

India has undergone a radical change in her governments and many have felt the benign influence of British laws. Afric's barren soil is beginning "to blossom like the rose," and her degraded sons are gradually drawn from horrid war and reciprocal devastation to taste the mild and gentle sweets of civilization. America's shores, from Greenland to Cape Horn, though they have been grievously oppressed by avarice and lawless policy, are now breathing the sweet incense which arise from the altar of the British constitution and the instinctive principles of man.

Junius Brutus.

It was stated at a meeting of the Greek Committee in N. York lately that the subscriptions in cash already amounted to *six thousand dollars* besides subscriptions and donations in clothing and provisions. And it was expected that $500 would be subscribed in Brooklyn.

Maxim—Hope is the anchor of the so